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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1924 VOL. XVI, NO. 288

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LABOR TO QUIT AFTER HEARING RUSSIAN REPORT

Last Meeting of MacDonald Cabinet to Deal With Zinovieff Letter

STANLEY BALDWIN
READY TO RESUME

Conservative Cabinet Making In Main Political Topic in United Kingdom

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The King, returning here today, has been received by the members of the Labor Government. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, is also here to take over office and tomorrow Cabinet is expected to be the last over which Ramsay MacDonald will preside. It is to receive a report of a committee comprising the Prime Minister, Viscount Haldane, Lord Parmaor and Arthur Henderson, which has been investigating the authenticity of the famous Zinovieff letter. It is stated in informed circles, however, that the time available has proved insufficient to do more than come to a conclusion into this much-disputed matter.

The main political topic is now the Conservative Cabinet making. Mr. Baldwin has so far not spoken but semi-official reports suggest his main reliance is likely to be upon the members of his last cabinet, reinforced from such leading Coalitions as Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and Sir Robert Horne, who have become completely identified with the Conservatives.

Lord Curzon's reappointment to the foreign secretaryship is not considered probable, though the Lord Presidency in the Council may be offered him.

Winston Churchill may have to wait for his position to cabinet rank in view of his recent adherence to the Conservatives.

Neville Chamberlain may go back either to the Exchequer or the Ministry of Health. If he emerges successfully from a further recount of election votes, for which his late opponent, Oswald Mosley, Lord Curzon's Socialist son-in-law, is pressing.

Inclusion of Women Urged in Conservative Ministry

LONDON, Nov. 3 (P)—The expectation in well-informed quarters is that the Labor Government will resign tomorrow, and that the King, in view of the small majority, will call upon the Conservative Party to form a government.

It is possible that a friendly program might suggest the alignment of votes to enable him to announce his chief appointments before the end of the week, and to confirm custom by attending the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday as Premier, with his leading colleagues.

The political writers are indulging in their favorite amusement of appointing the Cabinet, but all their assignments are speculative. It is noteworthy, however, that virtually all agree that Lord Curzon will not have the Foreign Office again.

Other strong influences are working to secure the inclusion in the ministry of either Lady Astor or the Duchess of Atholl, following the precedent set by the Laborites in naming Miss Margaret Bondfield as Parliamentary Secretary of Labor.

One of Mr. Baldwin's chief difficulties in arranging the Cabinet according to the political writers, arises from the fact that there are more capable candidates for office than posts to give them. On the other hand, it is contended that his majority enables him to disregard the claims of cliques within the party and to please himself about his selections.

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.—The Indian press mildly regrets the result of the general election, the attitude to some time has been that no British party is prepared to do justice to Indian demands. Therefore, it is a matter of indifference to India, who wins.

The European press welcomes the presumed end of the Labor policy, but the Statesmen strongly protests against the suggested appointment of Winston Churchill to the India Office. The Englishman, on the other hand, would welcome.

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had no intention of combining. It was, however, admitted that all countries at present are selling at a loss, which indicates that something is likely to be done soon, especially as the political atmosphere here is not unusually favorable.

The men who are already organized say that the general desire of the moment is not as Great Britain was concerned was that employers should try to use the new parliamentary situation to the detriment of both public and employee. He predicted attempts to form many new combines, aimed like their prototypes, the bricklayers' and ship platers' trade-unions, at keeping the supply short to send up profits. He said any selfish action of this kind was bound in the end to come back like a boomerang on the perpetrators' heads, and he hoped if the iron producers did come together, their co-operation would be restricted within the narrowed possible limits.

Washington Awaits News Before Drawing Deductions
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Administration officials have been aware that negotiations were going forward looking toward the formation of a Franco-German combine designed to control the iron and steel output of Europe, but they have not learned that a definite agreement has been concluded. The opinion of well-advised persons here is that nothing effective could be done without the participation of American and British interests.

It is known that the Bethlehem Steel people were interested, sometime ago but whether they approached the German Government is not known. The fact that it is said to have been reached is uncertain. In general the disposition here is to await further information as to the foundation upon which the reported combine rests before drawing deductions. In various discussions regarding the readjustment of Europe, a combination of the French and German steel and iron industries has bulked large. Surely Great Britain and the United States would have to be given a say in any division of world markets.

The election in Great Britain is held to have had a decided influence, including the iron and steel industry. In the United States domestic consumption is so large that plants with a reasonable amount of foreign business can operate at large capacity. There can be no doubt of the world markets that do not take into consideration these two prominent factors. To what extent that has been done is not yet known here officially.

KEMAL PASHA RECORDS ALL-ROUND PROGRESS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—At the opening of the National Assembly at Ankara on Saturday, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey, declared in his address to the assemblage that satisfactory progress had been achieved in the economic field and in public works. In the foreign field, he said, Turkey was entering into nominal relations with all the powers.

Regarding the Mosul region, the President said, Turkey awaited a just decision in accordance with its rights. He added that Turkey's relations with France were becoming more friendly, thanks to the adjustment of the Syrian boundary dispute, and also that the Government's relations with Soviet Russia were steadily improving.

STUDENTS FOR LEAGUE UNDER RESERVATIONS

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 3. (Special)—Students of the University of Illinois last week endorsed the League of Nations, with reservations, by a majority slightly under 100. They rejected more than three to one the proposition to endorse the Versailles Treaty, as submitted.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Norman M. & Co. estimate the cotton crop in the United States at 13,100,000 bales, a decrease of 10 per cent. The Texas crop is placed at 200,000, Georgia 1,100,000, Arkansas 1,000,000, Mississippi 1,200,000 and Louisiana 1,300,000.

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GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST SLAYING ARIZONA DEER

Arrest of Huntsmen by Warden Is Urged as Open Season Has Ended—Drive to Coconino Urged

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 3 (Special)—Game protective associations in northern Arizona have sent a protest to Governor G. P. Hunt against the National Park Service Plan for extermination of the 20,000 mule deer on the Kaibab game preserve north of the Grand Canyon.

From Fredonia, Arizona's northernmost settlement, comes word that camps already have been provided at different points for hunters, each of whom is to have the privilege of shooting three deer, this for a fee of \$2.50 which it is proposed to turn over \$1.50 to the state.

Arizona's open season for deer is the month of October, and Arizona laws also prescribe a fee for hunters, to be paid to the state game warden. On these grounds suggestion has come from Flagstaff that the Arizona game warden stop the slaughter by arrest of the hunters, who may be considered in the way of law-breakers, whatever their agreement with representatives of the general government.

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PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 3 (Special)—Game protective associations in northern Arizona have sent a protest to Governor G. P. Hunt against the National Park Service Plan for extermination of the 20,000 mule deer on the Kaibab game preserve north of the Grand Canyon.

Charges are made that the Kaibab range is short of grass because of the presence of stock cattle and sheep, and because the range is short in the dry season known for many years. It is insisted that the deer form one of the most attractive of the assets of the state and that they have become so tame that they take less interest in a passing motor car than do the domestic cattle.

Backed by the Governor, G. M. Willard, game warden, is working in aid of a plan suggested by a northern cattleman who offers, for \$2.50 a head, to drive as many as 5000 deer across the Colorado River to the south, to the Coconino forest.

Such a drive is declared entirely practicable, with use of the old Navajo, or Mormon trail, about 30 miles upstream from El Tovar, the rail station on the Canyon.

Correspondence is being exchanged between the Governor and Secretary of the Interior, in hope of co-operation by the national authorities, for the entire drive proposed would be on national reserves.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The regional Copeo (Christian Order of Politics, Economics, and Citizenship) conference was held here recently, and the principal topic of discussion was education. The object of Copeo is to organize the doing of the things which are studied and discussed, but to unite in fellowship, discussion, and prayer those who are trying to get things done, such as housing and education.

Mr. Whitehouse, warden of the Bembridge school, Isle of Wight, pointed out that there must be reform in the schools in the direction of better international relations, the promotion of the peace of the world, the school and the growth of the spirit of national agreement.

He promised that he would spare no pains in ascertaining first hand.

STIFF LIQUOR FINES SOUGHT IN OREGON

PORLAND, Ore., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Stiffer fines for violators of the prohibition laws of Oregon are proposed by the Anti-Saloon League of the State, which

will advocate a minimum penalty of \$500 fine and 90 days in jail, to be "more satisfactory" condition, owing to various causes. It is likely that there will be an autumn session of the Legislative Council to deal with certain important matters, and as Sir Samuel is believed to be the leader of the new political conference, he outlined his policy and reminded all of the necessity of mutual understanding and the closest co-operation between all ranks of society and the Government.

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TENANTS PROTEST HOUSING DECISION AT WASHINGTON

Renters' Organization to Appeal to Highest Tribunal in Campaign Against Evictions and Alleged Landlord Agreement to Keep Up Rents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Tenants of Washington are protesting the opinion of the District Court of Appeals handed down today, which ruled that there is no longer a housing emergency in the capital and that there is no "constitutional basis" for Congress having extended the life of the District Rent Commission until May, 1925.

Despite this there is no inclination to give up the campaign intended to prove that although there may be many vacant apartments in Washington, there is a very real and serious housing emergency from the viewpoint of the small-salaried renter. It is probable that the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court by Jacob H. Fink with the support of the Tenants' League, an organization formed to represent the interests of the tenants and to make public facts and statistics on the existing situation.

The decision handed down today involved the rights of tenants against eviction notices, guaranteed in the Rent Act. It referred to the upholding of the court in effect, declared the act ineffective and made it impossible for evicted tenants to appeal to the Municipal Court, which handles eviction cases. The decision was based mainly on the Supreme Court decision of May, 1924, in which it was declared aside from the question in point, that in the judgment of the court there was no emergency in the district.

"While it is true that after such declaration on May 12, 1924, Congress purported to continue the legislation in force for still another year, there was no constitutional basis for the extension, the Supreme Court, in effect, declared the emergency act, at an end, in fact, judicially known to the court," the decision of the Court of Appeals stated. "The opinion of the court is clear and direct as to leave no room for doubt as to its meaning and our plain duty is to apply it in the case before us."

The Tenants' League is determined

Sir A. Grant Duff Returns to Sweden

Stockholm Much Changed During His Absence of a Third of a Century

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Arthur Grant Duff, who was appointed British Minister to Sweden last spring, recently arrived in Stockholm to take up his duties. Lady Grant Duff will come later in the winter.

In an interview with the rep-



G. Hard, Stockholm

SIR ARTHUR GRANT DUFF, Former Consul of Sweden, Regards Stockholm as "One of the Most Splendid of Capitals."

resentative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Arthur said it was a third of a century since he was last in Stockholm. In the capacity of British Consul of Sweden, he expressed the intent to return to Sweden where the "mysterious northern freshness" was such a change from that of the tropical climates where he has been residing. He noted a great change in Stockholm, which has "since my last visit here changed much, and is now one of the most splendid of capitals."

He expressed pleasure at the beauty and comfort of the British Legation in the diplomatic section of the city, which he described as "English to the core." As he looked at the little English church (built by the late Crown Princess, Margaret of Connaught), he might easily imagine he were in England.

The purpose of his visit, Mr. Wilson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, upon arriving in the White House, was to request that full protection be given to British seamen in connection with the administration of the new immigration law. The President, it is said, promised to see that the seamen's rights were fully preserved, particularly in any cases that might be brought to his attention wherein an injustice might have been done.

Special from Monitor Bureau

BRITISH UNION HEAD ASKS PRESIDENT'S AID

Special from Monitor Bureau

New England and Virginia Unite on Projects

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Virginia's hope of a coalition with the New England states' manufacturing and business interests for the economic benefit of both was realized yesterday, when at a meeting of 20 New England business men with officials of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce a joint committee was named. Clifford S. Anderson of Worcester, Mass., president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, was elected chairman, and the committee consists of: Edward G. Tracy of Boston; Stanley H. Ford of Bridgeport, Conn.; Wadsworth E. Clark of New London, Conn.; Edward W. Hyde of Portland, Me.; and George C. Crooker and E. C. Sorenson of Boston. The Virginia representatives will be H. M. Thompson of Norfolk; Dr. Joseph H. Smith of Petersburg; and Maj. Leroy Hodges of Richmond.

This committee will be called together soon to consider definite proposals for co-operation between Virginia and New England to increase coastal trade, to obtain federal co-operation of the Cape Cod Canal, for the establishment of a ship refuge at Assateague Island; and for the solution of joint transportation and raw material problems facing manufacturers of both states.

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A Tip-Table of Rare Elegance

The design of this quaint, small table strongly suggests the artistry of Duncan Phyfe, for the vase-shaped turning of the pedestal and the branching sweep of the legs are of an exceeding grace.

In truth, however, it is the exquisite handiwork of some early New England craftsman who chose with unerring judgment the fine grained wood of the red cherry tree—which we have restored to the rich color of the red cherry fruit.

Quite as enchanting as this delicately wrought little tip-table, is a small stand of black cherry—its four slenderly built legs portraying a construction equally delicate.

Our collection includes also, several old maple and mahogany tables of unusual design and fine craftsmanship.



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THREE SCHOOLS MAY BE LINKED IN NEW CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

Case, Adelbert, and Divisions of Western Reserve May Combine Facilities and Move to New Campus

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Formal recommendation for a new Cleveland university that will be a substantial addition to the facilities for higher education in the midwest is in the final report of the commission which made a survey

of the higher education division of the United States Department of Education, headed the commission.

The recommendation is that the enlarged university be composed of Case School of Applied Science, Adelbert College, and the several divisions of the Western Reserve University. It proposes these new units:

University College for pre-professional students and students in certain four-year undergraduate technical curricula; School of Education; School of Business and Civic Admini-

stration; division of evening education; graduate school; summer school and the bureaus of Industrial and Business Research.

Other educational or semidec-

ecution institutions not included in the scope of the survey also might be admitted to the organization.

The proposed university corpora-

tion would be formed by the selection of approximately 10 persons from the schools included in the incorporation.

The president of the new board

would be at the same time president of the several constituent institutions.

With certain exceptions, the en-

larged university would be located on an entirely new campus of 300 or more acres, easily accessible to all portions of the city.

The commission expressed its

conviction that there are no insur-

mountable obstacles in the way of this development of the higher edu-

cation of the city.

JAPANESE SEE SHIPPING LOSS

Several Groups Appeal to Government to Grant Aid for New Vessels

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Based on the apprehension that Japan is losing in the race for overseas business due to shortage in ship tonnage and depression in the shipbuilding industry, an appeal for government aid in shipbuilding has been made to the Japanese Ministry by prominent shipping organizations of Japan. The Navy Society, the Japan Shipowners' Association, and the Imperial Nautical Society in a statement professing concern for the alleged inability of Japan to keep up with the United States and Great Britain in merchant ships, urge that government support for the shipbuilding industry should be decided at the earliest possible time.

The petition is, in part, as follows:

"The world tendency in ship circles at present is in favor of constructing superliner ships with high speed and excellent equipment to serve as ex-

ponents of overseas trade and preparation against a national emergency, at the same time. Both Great Britain and America already have realized this and France, Germany and Italy have begun to follow the same policy.

"Looking over the prevailing shipping situation in Japan, the country

far outruns in ship tonnage many European countries, coming next to America and England, but the quality

of Japanese ships is far inferior to them. Japan has already taken the rapid develop-

ment of American and European shipping and has been left out of

the competition."

STANFORD BANS DRINK BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 3.—The associated woman students of Stanford University have indorsed the action of the men's council in prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors by students. The un-

written rule forbidding university

students to smoke and rigid application of the honor system for all stu-

dents of Stanford also were indorsed.

FRENCH LOAN NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is believed here that the proposed French credit operations through J. P. Morgan & Co. will comprise an immediate \$50,000,000 loan for trade credit and a \$100,000,000 in January for the consolidation of existing exchange credit, which falls due in March.

STANFORD BANS DRINK

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Coolidge today received Havelock Wilson, president of the British National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and of the International Seafarers' Union, who is visiting in the United States and looking after the interests of his organization here.

The purpose of his visit, Mr. Wilson told a representative of The Christian

Science Monitor, upon arriving in the White House, was to give

to the full protection to British seamen in connection with the ad-

ministration of the new immigration

law. The President, it is said, promised to see that the seamen's rights were fully preserved, particularly in any cases that might be brought to his attention wherein an injustice might have been done.

MAKLAKOF EULOGIZES AMERICAN ATTITUDE

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Government of the United States has maintained a very correct and honorable position, said Edward Maklakov, Russian Ambassador to France under the former régime, in a statement issued upon leaving the Embassy to make way for the representative of the Soviet Government, now recognized by France. "It (the United States) bases its refusal to take advantage of the weakness of Russia upon the fact that bargains not satisfactory to both parties are bad bargains," says the statement.

Maklakov continues by asserting that the British Labor and French Socialist Governments have recog-

nized the Soviet because they believe in the advantages of treaties and com-

monality, can be made with "the weak

and radical administration in Russia," but adds that they are very short-sighted as the Soviets cannot fulfill their promises.

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UNITED STATES GRAIN SHIPPED TO MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The high price

of wheat prevailing in Manitoba has

resulted in a movement of grain from North Dakota in the province, in the opinion of W. A. Lee, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers' Grain Dealers Association. Last year 200,000,000 bushels of grain were being shipped by Canadian farmers into the United States, and to avoid a recurrence of smuggling this year, his association

had made arrangements to co-operate with the Government.

However, no smuggling has devel-

oped, and the Grain Dealers' Asso-

ciation had failed to receive the

usual amount of grain this year from certain districts, this grain, Mr. Lee thinks, having been moved into

Manitoba for higher prices.

CADET MOVEMENT WANING

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The cadet

movement in Ontario will not long

survive the blows now being aimed

at it in many parts of the Province.

The Chesley High School is the

latest secondary institution to

discard cadet training. A year ago

the students there were trained in

marching, shooting and military

drill. The board decided to abandon

this for the sake of economy and

satisfied themselves that it is in

the interests of students in general

to omit such training altogether.

Rifles and other equipment will be

shipped back to cadet headquarters

at London.

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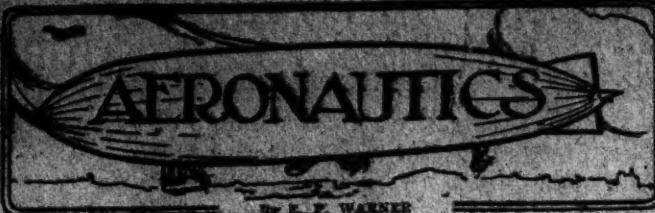
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The Airship in Commerce

IT WOULD appear that the future of the R-3 is not entirely settled. Recent dispatches from Washington indicate that the present design of the airship will be abandoned in favor of a design arrangement which will throw the burdens of actual operation on a commercial company. It appears to be difficult to see how the ship will go into commercial service in the near future, but it has not been announced. If, indeed, it has been fully determined, how or where. The structure of interesting parallel to the R-3 is the R-4, which has been in existence for years over the exact conditions under which airships should be run between London and the eastern dominions, and where it is to be placed, that the fall of the value of the dollar will lead to another change of policy.

On the whole, experience in the United States has been favorable to Government control, and the fact that the authority to provide ownership of business enterprises in general is quite as keen here as anywhere in the world. The splendid record made by air mail, however, has shown that efficiency of operation is not incompatible with complete Government control, and the financing of the ship by the Navy would have the advantage over all schemes involving the introduction of private enterprise that the experiments could be tried with a freedom which would be impossible to a company having to make immediate profits a primary consideration, and that full report of experiments could be made available. For the use of all interested parties instead of being preserved as a commercial secret. The time will come when the commercial airship will be an independent of the Government as the transatlantic liner is today, but to seek injudiciously that desirable condition into existence might easily bring results evil from every point of view.

Routes Between Continents

However the ship is operated, and however upon other rights are built to

join the R-3 on intercontinental airways, the question of routes will prove the most important one. The Zeppelin-built 3600 miles without stop. Even that distance could be materially improved upon, but it is unlikely that it will be increased to more than 4000 miles between landings with a commercial load until airships are built in sizes considerably larger than those now common. The airship has a distinct advantage over the airplane in this respect, that the weight of the engine and propeller drive the craft at a definite speed and the weight of the fuel needed to go from one place to another both increase with increasing size, less weight than the total lift of the aircraft weight, also goes up rapidly than the lifting capacity, and the large ship therefore gains in economy over the small one from every point of view. It is the vital question, however, whether the airship will be as safe as the airplane.

The connection between New York and the Central and South American ports in one case, that between the West Coast and Hawaii with possible intermediate stops, has been both the Zeppelin Company and the British Government to project ship more than twice the size of any now existing.

If the distance is increased to 5,000,000 cubic feet, trips of 5,600 or 6,000 miles without intermediate landings may become easily practicable. Taking 4000 miles as a working limit, for present purposes, the number of possible routes of choice is somewhat narrowed. The possibility of following the shortest, or great circle, course from San Francisco to London without stop, for example, passing far up into the Arctic region, is the way the connection of the future. The transpacific flying, too, assumes a very doubtful aspect, although it is by no means removed from the realm of possibility.

Other factors than distance to be considered must, of course, enter into the choice of a route. It is desirable, that line of flight avoid zones subject to frequent and sudden storms, and, rather inferior alternative, that it should render the ship liable to encounter storms only of those types which can be long predicted. An airship can dodge anything in the way of bad weather if given reasonable notice. It is the storm of which pre-

Within an Upturned Boat on the Pas-de-Calais Coast

Adventures of an Englishman Who Sent a Fisherman and His Wife to the Village Inn

ALTHOUGH the French seaside is more or less conventional, it is the amount and nature of the available traffic. The mistake is often made of supposing that the demand made upon the coast would be greater where the means for fast travel by existing means has led to the provision of the most rapid and most luxurious surface ships or railroad trains, but that is not necessarily the case.

The factor of volume must be taken into consideration. The number of people traveling over a given route and desirous of securing the utmost possible speed may easily be increased to justify the institution and maintenance of a rigid airship service, and yet quite insufficient to warrant the operation of a Mauretania or a Leviathan which need 10 days to cross the ocean. Only the north Atlantic furnishes the volume necessary to justify a fast liner service, but other parts of the world may easily provide an ample traffic for a line of airships which would be as safe as the white.

The connection between the British and the Americans, although it is in comparably the most attractive, with South Africa as a second choice. No other ports have so much to offer in the way of airships as the British and the Americans, although there have been persistent reports of projected routes to connect Germany, France, Spain with South America. The fact that Britain, rather than the United States, is selected as the goal of the efforts of the Continental enterprises probably has more political than economic or technical significance, and the British and the Americans of South America is worth while for France or Germany it certainly must be at least equally important to us whose special position in the affairs of the western hemisphere has been so long and so consistently maintained.

It would be somewhat distasteful to Americans having business in the Argentine to find that they could reach their destination most quickly via Paris, and it might easily put them at a decided advantage in competing with their European rivals as well.

The Rigid Ship Important

It will have been noticed that reference has been made only to the rigid airship, for only that type among those now known has any prospect of usefulness. The non-rigid ships held in shape only by the pressure of the gas within are limited to very small sizes, are too sensitive to the weather, and require too large a crew and too much attention on the ground in preparation for flight and landing. The semi-rigid is also restricted to moderate capacities and speeds, and its structure is even more difficult to analyze with certainty than that of the rigid. Only the rigid airship, but that has an important field of its own.

It is easily possible that passenger travel by airship may develop farther in the next 10 years than that by airplane and it is quite certain that the rigid airship will be used more extensively than the semi-rigid.

Within five years a letter should travel from San Francisco to Paris in a shorter time than it took to go from Los Angeles to New York.

If these ships are operated by American capital or by the American Government they will probably be inflated with helium. That is by no means certain, however, for the use of helium may be extended across the Atlantic by the use of rigid. Within five years a letter should travel from San Francisco to Paris in a shorter time than it took to go from Los Angeles to New York.

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ONTARIO POWER COMMISSION REDUCES PRICE OF ELECTRICITY

Cost to Average Family is \$1.00 Per Month for Light—“White” Cooking Becoming Popular

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The growing dependence of Ontario upon power sources for its home supply causes some concern which has led the Toronto Board of Trade to make a report directing attention to the possibilities of securing an abundant supply of hydroelectric energy from the Niagara River. Simultaneously in many other municipalities of Ontario the desirability of securing adequate supplies of electrical energy for both power and light, at low costs, was recognized. Appeals were made to the Ontario Government for legislation to enable municipalities to take action, and finally the Government provided means by which a commission could be appointed by interested municipalities to investigate and report upon questions involving the supply and distribution of power. This resulted in the Government in 1906 providing for the creation of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission.

The gigantic public enterprise was initiated by first purchasing power by public bid from existing companies which had extensive plants already erected at Niagara Falls. In 1908 the commission on behalf of the municipalities entered into a contract for the purchase of 100,000 horsepower of electrical energy at \$3.40 per horsepower-year until a load of 25,000 horsepower should be reached after which the price would be \$3 per horsepower-year. Transformer stations and transmission lines were immediately constructed for the distribution of this power, and by the end of 1910, power was being distributed to several Ontario municipalities.

Reaches 100,000 Horsepower

The small initial load of less than 1000 horsepower increased rapidly, until in 1914, it was 77,000 horsepower, and by 1918, the commission had reached the limit of its contract with the Ontario Power Company for 100,000 horsepower. The commission arranged for an additional power supply from various companies, acquiring outright some of the plants, until in 1920, the load had reached 356,000 horsepower.

The new Queenston-Chippawa development provides for an ultimate development of over 600,000 horsepower. Today the Hydroelectric Power Commission is distributing about 750,000 horsepower. The organization of the commission operates 22 water power plants, which when fully developed will have a potentiality of over 1,000,000 horsepower.

The transmission lines of the system total about 3500 miles in length, including over 520 miles of 110,000 volt lines. The greatest length of continuous 110,000 volt line is that between Niagara Falls and Windsor, a distance of approximately 250 miles. In addition to the transmission lines there are the distributing lines of the various municipalities, totaling hundreds of miles in length. Distribution lines aggregating 868 miles have also been extended into the rural districts and many villages, hamlets, and individual farmers are receiving the benefits of Hydro power.

Municipal Partnership

The basic conception of the whole municipally-owned electrical undertaking, as administered by the Hydroelectric Power Commission, is a partnership of municipalities formed to obtain power at cost, each municipality paying its proportion of the cost of the service received. The municipalities act as agents for the administrative, and constructional functions, and by application of the principles adopted, has evolved a well defined and successful working policy for the development, transmission and distribution of hydroelectric power under municipal ownership.

The total investment of the Hydroelectric Power Commission in power undertakings and hydroelectrically in Ontario is \$175,396,000, and the investment of the municipalities' distributing systems and other assets is \$62,892,504, making a total investment of \$241,883,204.

The revenue from the consumers during the year 1923 was more than sufficient to meet the full cost of generating and transmitting power, and to provide for all operating expenses and the fixed charges of the municipal utility plants. The commission collected from the municipalities and other customers for power sold a total amount of \$15,742,831, which was appropriated to meet the expense of administration, operation, and to set aside adequate sums in respect of sinking fund, renewals and contingencies, leaving a net balance of \$245,582 collected in excess of requirements, which sum was returned to the municipalities and applied to the reduction of their power bills for the year.

Low Cost of Electricity

Throughout Hydro municipalities, the use of electrical appliances is greatly promoted by the low cost of electricity. In most of these towns, the average family may take full advantage of the cleanliness, convenience, and safety of electric lighting for less than \$1 a month.

Telephone

MElrose 6700
ELiot

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Seattle

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

Guild of Boston Artists
A Success of Co-operation

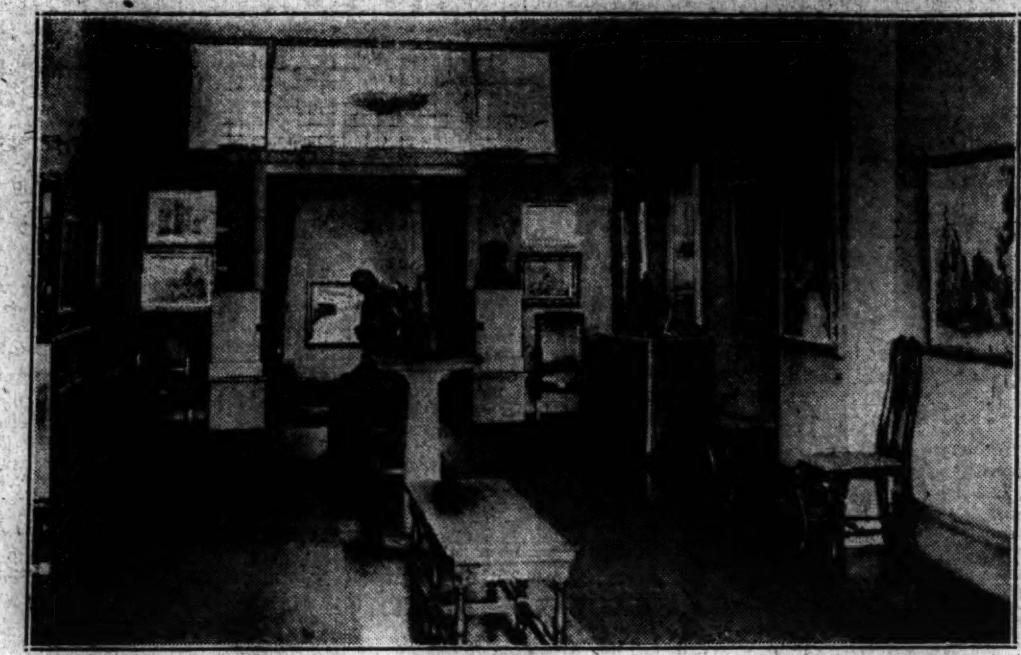
IT IS unfortunate but true that most artists must spend a great deal of their time and energies on matters of economic import, to wit, the problem of making a place for getting people pleased as it is the dealers. Having an entrée to the popular dealer seems to be a common ambition, and there are few who happen to have the privilege. Dealers, of course, are not expected to take chances on possibilities, and as they accept only those things that are likely to sell.

Such pressure on artists may affect some who have liberal tendencies, it is apt to lead to the what the public considers a sort of thing. One finds exactly the happening of which, and there are few who happen to have the privilege. Dealers, of course, are not expected to take chances on possibilities, and as they accept only those things that are likely to sell.

About a decade ago, an institution was established in Boston called the Guild of Boston Artists. Many artists decided that there was strength to be had in organization. Through their own efforts they established the Guild for the purpose of helping each other to exhibit and sell. It was planned on the co-operative basis with equal contributions and benefits.

At first, the Guild was a simple and primitive gallery built in and furnished. The active members were entitled to exhibit individually for a fortnight during the season. From time to time group shows were held, and during the summer there was a general one, including work by most of the members. They started with oil paintings, sculptures, and miniatures, but have recently enlarged by opening a new gallery for the exhibition of water colors and etchings.

Frank Benson, Edmund Tarbell, and Bela Pratt figured among the founders of the Guild, and it has meant much to the active members to have a place of their own. The policy is such that no preference is shown in exhibiting, the co-operative idea with equality of opportunity has benefited the more prominent artists as well as the less known ones, the



MAIN GALLERIES OF THE GUILD OF BOSTON ARTISTS
The Gallery in the Foreground Contains Works by Individual Members. Through the Center Curtains May Be Seen
Bit of the Gallery Where One-Man Shows Are Held.

In New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 1.—ART in large quantities is to be met with in the galleries now that the season is really on. The important Mostrovia department at the Brooklyn Museum, featuring the famous Roman mosaic, and, with the formal opening of the new American Wing at the Metropolitan Museum, will serve to draw out the fashionable element of the local art world from its various suburban retreats.

One of the interesting exhibitions of the moment is the collection of 50 sketches and studies for portraits by Thomas Sully at the Ehrlich Galleries. These leaflets from one of his sketchbooks, covered often on both sides with notes and studies in various mediums, present a unique and intimate document of an eighteenth century portraitist's artistic devotion and enthusiasm.

Such findings of the studio, such starts and flourishes of an artist's musings, intimate studies never intended for publication or public exhibition, have a rare charm and a delicate meaning. Those who would look behind the veil. This little treasure-trove comes from an old sketchbook in the collection of Mrs. A. W. Sully and is a running commentary on the modes and manners of Sully's day. There is also a sketch of John Quincy Adams (full length), another of Thomas Jefferson (full length), an original sketch of Andrew Jackson taken immediately after the Battle of New Orleans, another full length version of the same, and an original study of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes. These sketches will be on view until Nov. 3.

Tao Group

The New Mexico painters are holding their second annual exhibition at the Montrose Galleries. There the visitor will see a dozen versions of this popular painting group, as many men. The local color of this Taos country is apparently rich and plentiful, serving every man in his endeavor to a high degree, ranging from the sultry and somber to the gay and sprightly and back again.

Ernest L. Blumenreich sends his unique "Realist-Dreamer"—seen before in New York at the Academy—and three new canvases, colorful and vibrant as usual. He seems to summarize in his peculiarly individual and effective style the serrated formation of that region, the crevassed hills and mountains, the heaped-up banks of clouds. The hot, luxuriant, clear New Mexican color, too, finds its way into his pictures with a virile force.

Victor Higgins is likewise colorful but in cooler combinations. His art is advancing rapidly. "The Valley of Waiting Souls," "Adam and Eve," "Old Adobe," and "Sole Circus" are such interesting in composition and technical accomplishment. Among the more or less modernistic painters Joseph G. Bakon is conspicuous for his stark and swiftly sensed "Tulay Peak." Frank G. Applegate, Gustav Baumann, Walter Ufer, Randal Davey, Andrew Dasburg, William P. Henderson, Wladyslaw Mirik, B. J. F.

bers must be added the advantages to the community in having an institution of this kind in its midst. It attracts people from all over the country with such attractive showings as the things of Frank Benson, Charles Hopkinson, H. Dudley Murphy, Lester G. Horsey, Sears Gallagher, among others. One can learn fairly conclusively the extent of the achievements of artists in Boston by following up the activity of the Guild.

The Guild looks back now over an experience of 18 years, with much to be in favor of its plan. Several names have been added to its list. An important feature of its success has been in the enormous savings on the part of the members in the matter of exhibiting. The cost of having a business in a business gallery is usually several hundred dollars. The active members of the Guild pay \$100 on entering and a yearly assessment, which is usually about \$25. It can be seen that the financial saving in such an organization is very large.

With all these benefits to the members, of course profiting by contact with the former. The question as to admission to active membership is determined by the members themselves.

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One grows no less weary of the mem-

Milwaukee Art Institute

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27
Special Correspondence

THE Milwaukee Art Institute, established 18 years ago by a few men and women who believed that art is as important to the development of a city as are good institutions which will grow until it embraces the wide range of activities which the Chicago Art Institute offers at the present time.

Realizing that a general appreciation of art is of necessity a gradual growth which cannot be expected to find full fruition in a few years, the board of trustees is exerting every effort to reach the children of the city. If men and women are to appreciate the plastic arts they must acquire the feeling for color, form and rhythm when they are still children.

Youth and the Future

Like the youthful Milton who learned to love music from hearing his father play the organ, the children of a city will be more responsive to the influence of art if they grow up in an environment where the art gallery is an access to the broadest picture of the world.

The founders, conspicuous among

them Samuel O. Buckner, who is president of the board of trustees, have been motivated from the beginning by a vision of an art institute which shall be the center of the aesthetic life of the community—an art institute which will grow until it embraces the wide range of activities which the Chicago Art Institute offers at the present time.

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Napoleonic Relics Rescued From the Bay of Monterey

Townspeople, Equipped With Grappling Irons, Jackscrews and Block and Tackle, Snag Out Timbers

Monterey, Calif.
Special Correspondence
THE ever-shifting sands of Monterey Bay have now disclosed for the third time in a quarter of a century the bones of the old French sloop-of-war, Natalie, on which the Emperor Napoleon escaped from the Isle of Elba in 1815.

The historic ship was blown ashore at Monterey and foundered in 1813. Her crew, a gang of smugglers from Mexico, had left the ship to attend a cascara ball in the town. During the night, as captain, mates and sailors danced at the old Spanish fiesta, a terrific nor'wester came rampaging into the bay. The ship was torn from her anchor and tossed upon the beach not 200 feet from the site of the present railroad station.

The ship's captain, Don José Alvarado, dianaged as much as he could of the vessel and built him a house that is now one of the historical relics of modern Monterey. That part of the hull he didn't use sank, in time, beneath the sands. Twenty-five years ago the tides were so low that the bones of the old ship were exposed, and local antiquarians managed to snag out a part of the bow. This relic is preserved in the Golden Gate Park Museum in San Francisco. Again, about 10 years ago, a number of teakwood balks and timbers of the Natalie were rescued from the ebbing sands at low tides. And now, in the middle part of September of the current year of grace, for the third time since 1813 the tides in Monterey Bay have been so low that they have once more exposed the blackened hulk of the old Natalie.

First Organized Salvaging

This time the townspeople made an organized effort to save the historic timbers, for they saw that the sands were slowly but surely sucking them down, and realized that probably never again would these extreme low tides, which are about 26 years apart, reveal a trace of the historic vessel on whose deck the Little Corporal paced away the hours between Elba and France. So a rescue squad equipped with grappling irons, jackscrews and a hastily improvised block and tackle set to work to snag out as many "bones" as possible in the three scant hours they had to work in before the turn of the tide.

In that brief time—though at the last the work was with the low water of the bay swirling about their shoulders—the organized squad managed to snag out the beach, above high tide, 11 "knees," 4 balks of teakwood measuring 8 by 10 by 31 inches, 2 teakwood timbers with a metal porthole plate bolted to them, 4 timbers of a white wood and a quart measure full of copper bolts, brass washers, and copper nails. The teakwood balks are hard as iron and of a wonderful sea-green color. The porthole plate is of bronze and perfectly preserved. Though it has been under the water for almost 100 years, it shows no signs of waste, corrosion or deterioration. All the teakwood pieces are sound, and are in the same condition. The porthole plate shows plainly the evidence of having been hand wrought, the heads of the bolts bearing the marks of the hammer that made them. With a little lubricating and burnishing the plate would be in condition to be installed in the cabin of the most fabled millionaire's private yacht.

The 11 "knees"—L-shaped blocks used to join the ribs to the keel—are of teakwood. Hard as stone, bearing a sea-green bloom that an artist would despair of mixing on his palette, these balks are in so excellent a condition that they could be used again in building the foundation of a house. The four white-wood timbers salvaged from the sands are of spruce and are also in excellent condition. Wooden pegs are still imbedded in them, as are also several copper bolts.

The Great Voyage

It is planned to keep these souvenirs on display in Monterey for some time, then they will be distributed among the museums of the state.

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whose silkeness makes them
almost indistinguishable from
fabrics! This exquisite fur com-
bines with fox or squirrel, in the
richness of fur with the softness of
the most yielding fabric.

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BUOYANT AND BROAD STOCK MARKET TODAY

More New High Records for the Year—Some Profit Taking

Stock prices continued their upward trend, which was started by the New York Exchange today, with the execution of 1,000 and 1,500-share transactions, reflecting heavy volume accumulation of buying orders.

News of high records were established by American Radiator, Maxwell "A" and "B" issues and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe on gains ranging from fractions to 2 points. American Water Works common and 4 per cent preferred moved counter to the general trend, however, to a point.

Realizing sales appeared later, impeding the rise in market leaders, such as American Can, General Electric, Maxwell "A" and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, the last named reaching more than 2 points. American Water Works common and 4 per cent preferred moved counter to the general trend, however, to a point.

Cayenne Fruit was weak, yielding 3 points. Otherwise, the market exhibited considerable buoyancy, with an assortment of motor, oil, chemical, food and merchandise issues forging ahead.

Gains of 1 to 2 points were registered by Loos-Wiles Biscuit common and second preferred. United Fruit, Commercial Solvents, Goodyear, preferred, Mack Trucks, General Baking, Pacific Oil and Gimbel Bros. preferred.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Market Strengthens. Prices stabilized after the first batch of profit-taking sales had been absorbed, and the general market moved upward in a smooth, speculative activity, however, was confined to a relatively few issues.

U. S. Cast Iron Pipe was run up to 12 1/2% at the expense of 10 1/2% on the short side. Standard and American Can moved up to 13 1/2%. U. S. Steel and Baldwin failed to make much progress on the rally, but selling of these shares was well absorbed.

Ford stock showed a uniform strength. International Harvester, with a gain of 3 1/2 points, and Commercial Solvents, with a gain of 2, were among the outstanding strong spots. American Metal, Copper and Colorado Fuel were heavy.

Call money renewed at 3 1/4 per cent.

The early afternoon dealings were featured by wide contrary movements in particular stocks, with the leaders in the foreign group, with the exception of the forenoon, American Water Works & Electric, batted 54%, West Penn, which it controls, moved up 3 points.

Positive Central, American Sugar preferred, Savage Arms and several of the copper issues were strong. Independent steel shares were sold also, Davison Chemical, General Electric, Willys Overland preferred and Rail-way Steel Spring.

Bonds Are Steady. Bond prices are held steady in quiet trading, but activity restricted somewhat by firmer money and pre-election influences.

United Kingdom issues, selling at the year's highest levels, led a moderate advance in the foreign group, in which General Electric and South American obligations participated.

Demand for low-priced rail items embraced International Great Northern, adjustment 6s; Seaboard Refunding, 5s; and adjustment 5s. Denver & Rio Grande, 5s; and 5s, "Katy," B and North Western, 2s.

New York traction issues were moderately active and higher. Other public utility bonds and industrial mortgages fluctuated within narrow limits.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans. Boston New York

Received rate 3 1/4% 2 1/2%

Year money 4 1/4% 4 1/4%

Customers' com'l loans 4 4

Individ. com'l loans 4 4

Last previous

Bar silver in New York 127 1/2

Bar silver in London 34 1/2

Bar gold in London 91 1/2

Mexican dollars 58 1/2

Canadian com'l 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Bankers' acceptances 32,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot Boston Delivery

Prime Bill 62

Under 30 days 24 1/2%

30 to 60 days 24 1/2%

60 to 90 days 24 1/2%

90 to 120 days 24 1/2%

120 to 180 days 24 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Boston 3 1/4% 4

Chicago 3 1/4% 4

Philadelphia 3 1/4% 4

Kansas City 3 1/4% 4

Minneapolis 3 1/4% 4

Cleveland 3 1/4% 4

Atlanta 3 1/4% 4

San Francisco 3 1/4% 4

Athens 5 1/2% 6

Paris 5 1/2% 6

Budapest 18

Prague 4 1/2% 5

Bucharest 6

Stockholm 5 1/2% 6

Copenhagen 7 1/2% 8

Calcutta 7

Lisbon 5 1/2% 6

Warsaw 12

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last

Current previous

Parity

Cables

French francs

German francs

Swiss francs

Live

Holland

Norway

Denmark

Portugal

Greece

Austria

Brazil

Poland

Sweden

U.S.S.R.

U.S.A.

U.S.S.R.

STEEL TRADE NOW TALKING RISING PRICES

Higher Quotations for First Quarter, 1925 Predicted
—Iron Output Gains

NEW YORK. Nov. 3 (Special)—The possibility of price advances being made in the steel trade last week, after a slow but steady advance for months, it is believed that the market is about to make a right-about-face.

There are two reasons why the present week should mark the change: First, election will be over and much uncertainty removed; second, the end of the year is near, and buyers will want to know what they shall be expected to pay for the first quarter of next year.

It is reported that the Carnegie Steel Company will make up its books for the year to date on Nov. 1, a pound Pittsburgh for bars, 2¢ for shapes and 1.9¢ for plates.

Markers of automobile spring steel are quoted at 1.9¢ per pound, higher for the heavier and there is talk of makers of automobile sheets doing the same. Pig iron producers estimate they will ask at least 50¢ a ton higher for first quarter.

Tin Plate Price Awaited

The most important announcement will be that of the American Sheet Tin Plate Co. to be made to profit on its plate for the first 12 months of 1925. A product which does not fluctuate as does other steel commodities, hence the naming of its price is doubly important.

In the market, they believe there will be no change from the present quotation of \$5.50 a box of 100 pounds.

Pig iron is considerably higher than when the present price was made, but on the other hand the other raw material, the coke, are coming down.

General speaking, the volume of sales in October was much better than in September. At the Steel Institute meeting Judge Elbert H. Gary stated that the first 21 days of October exceeded the corresponding period of September.

A leading Pittsburgh independent maker reports that sales the first 21 days of October exceeded the entire month of September. This is a company which does not make rails, and therefore did not share in the large railroad purchases.

Pig Iron Demand Revives

One of the chief features of the week was the revival of demand for pig iron, which started in the west and rapidly spread east. It is estimated that nearly 500,000 tons of iron made under the specifications of New York sellers, compared with only 50,000 tons a week ago. A railroad equipment maker is asking for 5,000 to 7,000 tons of foundry and malleable iron.

There is a demand for iron required in the production of steel, and the asking price is 50 cents a ton, especially for the first quarter. Sales have been made as high as \$21.50, base eastern Pennsylvania, \$20. Buffalo, \$21 Chicago, and \$19. Also, buyers have been reckoning on higher quotations following the election and are anxious to cover their needs now.

The only danger is that idle furnaces will start up to take advantage of higher prices thus threatening an increase in production, which is not desired among the iron makers. So far stocks at furnace yards have been dwindling, especially in the Buffalo district.

It is probable there was a bit of a lull in active furnaces in October. One of the two importers of Indian iron has sold out shipments due over the balance of the year.

Heavy Tin Plate Demand

Tin plate has been in considerable demand, inquiries totaling at least 60,000 boxes. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey calls for 300,000 boxes, and 100,000 boxes are wanted for export.

Structural steel awards amounted to 32,000 tons, the largest in weeks. The American Bridge Company was awarded 9,000 tons for the new subway in Philadelphia.

The largest new inquiry pending in the east is 2,000 tons for a new amusement auditorium at New York in place of Madison Square Garden.

The St. Paul has bought 35,000 tons of rails, and the Erie has taken 22,000 tons. About 15,000 tons of track accessories have been placed with Chicago mills. A pipe line project at San Francisco will require 8,000 tons of pipe.

Though producers are not completely reconciled to the abandonment of the Pittsburgh plus system of selling, some manufacturers are very well satisfied. A number of eastern ports that on a carload of galvanized sheets he saved \$5.45 because of the new system of selling.

He says: "Formerly this \$5.45 has been paid with the iron as a premium or protection for a given iron manufacturing or industrial district." His reasons that the iron ore in his own state may now be developed on a profitable basis.

Steel Experts Slow

Steel export business is at a low ebb, foreign countries being able to undercut American metals because of their cheap labor. Considerable business with Japan is expected, and iron sheets and tin plate before March 10, on that date the present conventional tariff will give way to a general tariff. The duty on the conventional tariff of 10¢ per ton has been reduced to 8¢ and will appear on 8¢ a ton on plate. It has been 2¢ a box and will be about 5¢.

On Nov. 4 the Imperial Government **Ballways of Japan will open its doors to 40,000 tons of coal.** The Tokio Gas Company has bought a million feet of black gas pipe from an American maker.

The non-ferrous metals are generally higher than a week ago. Copper improved 4¢ a pound during the week. The price is now 3¢. The part of the work was more active than the latter. Producers will not sell shipment beyond January, though there has been some inquiry for as early as April.

Products are the most optimistic for some time. Business in finished products has been good, and prices have risen 1¢ a pound. Copper exports out of New York during October were 15,000 tons, as compared with 11,000 tons in September.

Lead, Zinc and the Higher

The lead and zinc market showed prices 4¢ a ton higher in two weeks to a pound. New York, but in the so-called outside market as high as zinc was paid at one time. At the close of the week, however, the char-

ges were 3¢.

East St. Louis prices were very irregular, one producer selling a ton in regular customers, but many had to pay as much as 3¢.

Our authority has predicted that lead will some day sell higher than zinc. The metal has outdistanced zinc during the year, but has not been increasing as rapidly as zinc.

Zinc made a net gain of 1¢ a ton to zinc and a ton higher in two weeks to a pound. New York, but in the so-called outside market as high as zinc was paid at one time. At the close of the week, however, the char-

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended November 1, 1924

CHICAGO STOCKS High Low Last Chg. Sales

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vokable Licenses to Manu-
facturers in United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special)—Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, has handed down an opinion that the Navy Department has authority to issue licenses on radio patents to which it holds exclusive rights. This authority extends to all patents in the possession of the department and particularly to some 70 German patents which have some time to run.

The opinion which was handed down at the request of the Navy Department after scores of requests for licenses had been received, manufacturers of radio materials in every part of the country, asserted the authority does not seem to be lacking to the department if a suitable consideration can be had for the license. The suitable consideration is a reciprocal agreement with the manufacturers by which the government receives a license to whatever patents the manufacturers hold or may hold in the period of an existing agreement. The agreement in question runs until 1933.

Licenses to manufacture would be "nontransferable, nonexclusive and

revocable" the opinion asserts. They would give the licensed companies no title to the patent, but only a right to use its secrets in the manufacture of materials they produce. On the other hand, the license to the government would be "non-
transferable and nonexclusive" but not revocable.

It has been said that about 22 per cent of the German patents held by the navy are virtually worthless, the Wilhelm Schlemich and Otto von Bruck patent on the radio receiver is of considerable value and sought after by scores of manufacturers. On the navy records it is referred to as a "mane for receiving electrical oscillations."

Details of licensing under this authority have not yet been worked out, it was said at the department. Manufacturers will be advised in detail when the attorney-general's ruling is made.

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anderson high frequency alternators and six self-supporting towers, each 450 feet high. The bridge arms will be 110 feet wide. A 12-wire antenna will be supported from the cross arms of these towers, six wires on each side of the center. A radio receiver housed from the towers in tuning houses will be located.

The Radio Corporation by arrangement with Western Union Telegraph has effectively wedged land lines with transoceanic radio communication by a system of pneumatic tubes. With San Francisco as headquarters, all the Pacific coast affairs of the corporation for east, west, north and south are now connected for transmission between the west coast, the Orient, Honolulu, and all points in the Pacific. A receiving station at Shanghai is also projected.

The Bolinas station, together with others grouped in this division, stands for the western outpost of one of the greatest of all great industries, radio, whose sales during this year alone have amounted to more than \$250,000,000, according to estimates.

London Zoo Radiocasts Symphony of Animal Arias

STATIONS IN BRITAIN
TO SEND PROGRAMS
FOR AMERICAN FANS

One of the many interesting features of the international radiocasting tests scheduled for the week of Nov. 24-30 is the probable re-radiocasting of French, Dutch, German and Swiss radio programs by the stations of the British Broadcasting Company, according to an announcement made today by Arthur H. Lynch, editor of Radio Broadcast.

The nine stations of the British

Broadcasting Company will have

special programs arranged for the benefit of American radio listeners

during the tests, but Captain West,

assistant chief engineer of the British

radio concern, plans to give the

American listeners additional thrills

by re-radiocasting continental pro-

grams.

"Many inquiries have come in to us asking why it is not possible to hear the British and continental radio stations without a special test week," said Mr. Lynch. "The answer is simple: for the foreign stations operate on practically the same wavelengths as the American stations.

Allowing for that and the difference in time, it is not possible to hear the English stations when the American broadcasters are on the air. This year, the second of the transatlantic radiocasting tests arranged by us, we have the assurance of all the American stations that they will maintain absolute silence while the foreign stations are sending.

Radio listeners in all parts of the country are even now beginning to overhaul their receivers. The radio trade should feel a greater increase in business as a result of the tests, for practically 50 per cent of all the receivers in use will require the new B batteries and at least the purchase of one new tube in order to get the best possible reception.

Among the most recent broadcasters in the United States to the International Conference is the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, whose stations—WBZ, Springfield, KDKA, Pittsburgh, PA.; KFWX, Hastings, Neb., and KWFY, Chicago—will join in sending special features across the water.

**ELASTICITY URGED
IN RADIO LICENSES**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special)—The present experiment and instruction grade of radio operators license should be made more elastic, according to the recommendation of one of the committees of the Third Radio Conference, reporting on the change in requirements.

The committee deemed it advisable that the operators employed at radiocasting stations throughout the country should not be required to secure the same class of license as that required for marine communication. The present so-called marine license insists that the holder have a thorough knowledge of all modern systems of radio communication, and as radiocasting and apparatus is all within an art and the committee thought that the class of operators licensed should be established differently.

The license required for other types of service and the examination for this license should be based upon the needs of the entire radiocasting service.

ASSIGNMENT OF WAVELENGTHS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special)—The assignment of new wavelengths and the division of the country into new radio zones recommended by the Third Radio Conference, will be put into effect as soon as practicable, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, announced today. The Secretary pointed out, however, that it will not be possible to change the wavelengths until the present license periods are up, unless it is done voluntarily which the Secretary considered quite possible in view of the fact that the new assignments are for the benefit of all of the stations.

DE FOREST GETS WEAGATE

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Special)—The election of Roy A. Weagate, well known radio chief consulting engineer for the Radio Corporation of America, as vice-president and chief engineer for the De Forest Radio Company, has been announced. Wm. H. Eversoll has been elected to vice-chairman of the advertising and sales. Mr. Eversoll joined the company as marketing manager for the Ingalls Watch

Early in the summer WGY radiocasts the cries of lions from a circus in Madison Square Garden. Now and some of these were picked up by the British Broadcasting Company and re-radiocast. Evidently the sounds were inspiring, since this company recently radiocast sounds of a zoo from London to its many listeners. Frankly, we don't know

one can tell the difference between the benefit of the radio, as well as the sounds of animals and the roar of the amplifier and transmitter. Again we wish that seeing a symphonic effect must be superb. One wonders whether or not many natural scientists listening in were not a bit confused as to the species heard. In the accompanying picture a seal is shown going through its trick, for

Boston Will Profit
by New Wavelengths

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Nov. 3

RADIOCASTING conditions in Greater Boston will be vastly improved by the new wavelength assignments, it was declared at the Department of Commerce today.

The increasing number of stations, and the limited number of channels for transmitting have necessitated a complete realignment of wavelength meter and kilocycle allotments, officials of the department say. Furthermore, Boston can have an additional channel under the new plan at the expense of some other city, it is said, and under the new plan Boston will get better reception than previously because a large amount of interference will be eliminated.

Officials say that if it is necessary for the Boston stations to divide time they should make arrangements among themselves, but if they are unable to do so, their request will place the good offices of the Commerce Department at their disposal to help them get together.

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REGISTERED AT THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE

Among the visitors from various

parts of the world who registered

at the Christian Science Publishing

House Saturday were the following:

Douglas L. Edwards, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss H. J. O'Brien, Philadelphia, Pa.

Archibald M. O'Brien, Philadelphia, Pa.

G. A. Taylor, Boston.

Mrs. Mata G. Taylor, Boston.

Samuel G. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Irene G. Tilton, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Dorothy I. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Joseph C. Lounsbury, New London, Conn.

Joseph C. Lounsbury, New London, Conn.

Louis J. Lounsbury, New London, Conn.

Samuel Herbert A. Gilman, New London, Conn.

J. E. Gilman, New London, Conn.

R. C. A. Station
for West CoastDesigned to Assist Trans-
pacific Radiocasts

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 24

(Staff Correspondence)—Erection of the Bolinas radio sending station at Bolinas, Calif., as planned by the Radio Corporation of America, will shrink distance another notch, according to official of the company. The new connection for transoceanic radio, whose sales during this year alone have amounted to more than \$250,000,000, according to estimates.

The Bolinas station will consist of a power house containing Alex-

anderson high frequency alternators and six self-supporting towers, each 450 feet high. The bridge arms will be 110 feet wide. A 12-wire antenna will be supported from the cross arms of these towers, six wires on each side of the center. A radio receiver housed from the towers in tuning houses will be located.

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SWEDEN TO EXERCISE
CONTROL OVER RADIO

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3 (AP)—All radiocasting in Sweden is to be placed under Government control, the Government Department of Telegraphs and Telephones operating jointly with the Swedish press in this connection.

The plan calls for the erection by the Government of five radiocasting stations, situated at Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Sundsvall and Borås. These facilities will at all times be available for use by the Government.

Programs given in Stockholm will be transmitted by wire to each of the other four stations, at which there will also be local programs, and it is planned to provide 1500 hours of entertainment a year.

SHOW PROFITS RETURNED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special)—

Feeling that the profit on the first radio show which was held here last year should be returned to the radio fans of this city the Radio Merchants Association of Washington recently announced that it would be returned through programs provided by the association. The first of these entertainments was heard a few nights ago.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Constant repetition of outworn shibboleths is, frequently, the method of defense employed by those who support practices or institutions that have become morally and intellectually indefensible. And a very effective method it is, too. Reasoned arguments and batteries of facts provide, often, only rather dull stuff out of which to construct adequate answers. The shibboleth method, moreover, follows the line of least resistance, for it disturbs the equilibrium of nothing—neither one's state of mind nor conscience.

Thus, on the war issue—where slogans have been frayed out for generations—Currency still is given to the statement that "war can never be abolished"; that "the fighting instinct cannot be changed"; and other meaningless declarations without number. Prof. Irving Fisher, in a volume recently published on "America's Interest in World Peace," deals with some of these shibboleths in a summary manner that is heartening.

"We have already abolished war," says Professor Fisher, in his assault on the eternal certainty-of-war position. "We have abolished war," he goes on, "wherever we have applied the remedy, courts. We have abolished war between individuals and between families, between cities and between states. All this is the work of courts. Courts have proved that man is not by nature a fighting animal. In general he fights only when there is no alternative—no court readily available."

This enlarging of the peace circle—the application of the jurisdiction of courts and justice as a substitute for war, and right established by force—has displaced war as an institution in every field of human relationships except the international field. And for the first time in history, as Mr. Fisher points out, the world has a court with the authority, as international law is codified, to complete that circle until it is all-inclusive.

But courts need to be supplemented by a forum. After all, as Mr. Fisher indicates, "a court is merely the last resort" of those who disagree. "Long before disputes become so acute as to require going to law, we can usually settle them out of court, merely by talking them over and ironing out the misunderstandings on which they are usually founded."

In the international field we now have, in the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, such an international forum. It is a discussion center at present for disputes between many nations. The court, thus, is a supreme court, though limited in jurisdiction to those nations which accept its authority; the League an international congress. Both are indispensable in the setting up of an adequate peace organization. Despite the shibboleths, progress in human relationships is away from the outworn war system and toward the period when nations, like individuals, will end the struggle to win justice by dueling, and will rely wholly upon settlements arrived at intelligently through some form of international association for the maintenance of peace.

The emergence at Geneva of Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as an advocate of the limitation of armaments, has once more directed world-wide attention upon his peace-loving and peace-promoting policies. Yet his appearance at Geneva as the

advocate of the great cause is not his first appearance before the bar of the world as an advocate of peace. For behind the scenes, in his contacts with Poland at the moment of her greatest peril, when the Russian wave was sweeping to Warsaw in 1920, Benes had an opportunity to bring pressure to bear upon Poland which he forbore to apply. The controversy with Czechoslovakia was at its acutest. Pressed from three sides—Russia, Silesia, and Ukraine—Poland could neither negotiate nor bargain.

In that emergency Benes acted as an advocate of peace would. He informed Warsaw that the Czechoslovakian terms for the settlement of the Teschen (or Teschin, as it is in Czechoslovakian) would not be increased nor altered one iota. Czechoslovakia would accept the terms which were outlined and were about to be accepted by Poland before the Bolshevik wave had begun its westward sweep. Poland, struggling with might and main to ward off the final act of invasion, appreciated the generosity of Benes, and the settlement of the Teschen controversy was concluded on the old terms.

On the borderland of Slovakia there was also a controversy over a bit of the district of Javorina. As in the Teschen, so in the Javorina dispute, Benes adhered to the same fundamental of square dealing and restraining from pressure at a moment when pressure might have been effective but would undoubtedly have been unfair. The Javorina controversy was settled on terms of mutual agreement involving neither Polish nor Czechoslovakian honor.

In his entire policy since he has served his country as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Benes has pursued the same course of negotiation and arbitration. The best evidence of that is the constant reduction of the Czechoslovakian armament, from 20 per cent of the entire regular budget to 15 per cent of it. Czechoslovakia now spends three-quarters of the money on the army that she was spending four years ago, and the reduction of armament is steadily going on. This progressive reduction of the Czechoslovakian armament has had a marked result in balancing the regular budget of the country. It is only the extraordinary budget, for new railroads and repairs, for necessary schoolhouses and public buildings and the like, that remains unbalanced. It is the Benes policy of peace that has made this financial progress possible.

When Benes talks peace and the limitation of armaments before the arcopagus of the world,

"We Have
Abolished
War"

he speaks as one that has authority, for he has applied his peace policies to his own country. And the support which he obtained at Geneva from his Polish colleague, Count Skrynski, was a convincing indication of the elimination of all causes of friction from Benes' relations nearest home. Evidently Benes believes that the limitation of armaments, like charity, must begin at home.

Probably few persons in the United States will be surprised to learn that one result of the publication of income tax payments made by individuals and corporations has been an increased and more insistent demand for tax-exempt bonds. A natural sequence has been a raising of the price levels of these desired securities, bankers and brokers finding it possible, even if purchasers hesitate momentarily, to demand higher prices for their holdings. It appears to have been decided, after marking these bonds up, to shade the prices a trifle in order to make them sufficiently attractive to the investors who are willing to accept a slightly smaller return rather than disclose to the public the volume of their ordinary incomes.

Some interesting bits of information have been revealed to those who have had the inquisitiveness or the curiosity to scan the figures that have been published. The impression gained by many, perhaps, is that few of the extremely wealthy persons or corporations actually pay, in direct federal taxes, anything like the amount formerly supposed. It is shown, if the published totals are correct, that one quite wealthy middle-western Senator who has been active in opposing, in Congress and out, any plan which would render these tax-free bonds taxable, actually pays on his own income little, if any, more than the tax upon the salary he receives as Senator. This same individual probably would not deny that his fortune, accumulated as a result of a fortunate small investment made some years ago, is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

No doubt there are thousands of wealthy investors similarly situated. Several billions of dollars of American capital have been invested in these favored securities. Perhaps it will not be possible to impose a tax upon the securities already issued, but it is possible in the future to close this convenient door behind which the modest rich are so carefully hiding. But even this foreshadowed action is opposed by the investors. They must, if they continue their thrifty practices, find new issues of these tax-free securities in which to invest their dividends.

Prevailing low interest rates in the financial centers of the east have caused bankers to refrain from pushing sales of state and municipal bonds. Money in the open market has not been bringing more than 2 or 3 per cent, while the bonds net on an average of 4 per cent. It was shown a few days ago that about \$125,000,000 in tax-exempt bonds remained unsold in the hands of New York dealers. But within the last ten days or so, following the publication of the tax returns, the market for these bonds strengthened to a point where buyers were willing to pay the prices asked.

Next year, no doubt, even should Congress fail to reduce federal income tax levies on the larger schedules, the amounts paid by many of the wealthier individuals and corporations will be smaller than those shown this year.

Given an irreducible total revenue necessary for the support and maintenance of the Government, the injustice of making it possible for the wealthy to escape while those of moderate means are compelled to bear the burden is too apparent to require emphasis.

Throughout the ages mankind has sought out ways by which the weather might in some degree be controlled or regulated.

Especially keen has been the quest of the rainmaker. He has resorted to incantations, to the use of so-called charms, and to what, in the estimation of the superstitious,

have been cruder and no less ineffective material methods in his effort to wring moisture from obdurate clouds. As industriously, though perhaps less persistently, have others sought ways by which fair weather might be produced. Now comes the "cloud-shooter," who instead of attacking from beneath, as formerly, utilizes the modern devices which have been provided to aid him and claims to be able to "shoot down" moisture from the skies or to dispel and scatter hovering banks of fog at will.

It is admitted by those who have been conducting the experiments, the most recent of which was over Belling Field, Washington, D. C., that they have succeeded merely in proving, on a limited scale, the practicability of a theory long maintained. In the language of Dr. L. Francis Warren of Harvard University, who devised the process employed, the proved success of the experiment "means that celestial epoch has been reached in the affairs of man." He presents this hopeful forecast: "Commercial rainmaking now lies within the grasp of man and he can employ to this end one of nature's cheapest commodities, namely common or garden silica, at a cost of about \$3 a ton, which, outside of maintaining the equipment and operating the planes, will be the only charge."

The possibilities are alluring. Not only the ranchman and orchardist in the semi-arid regions of the western sections of the United States, but the farmer in the middle west, in the south, or in New England, may dream of the early dawn of that day when he can water his land as he chooses, forcing down moisture when it is needed, and even dispelling it, it seems, when rainfall would be undesirable. But will neighbors all agree as to just what particular brand of weather they should have? Men have been known to differ concerning far less vital matters. So now, it may be, there will be divisions and blocs, composed on one side of those who want rain for their corn, and on the other side

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Bonds

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

of those who want fair weather for their hay. In the city there will be those, perhaps, who will be known as the Picnickers' League, or Fair Weather Party, demanding that fog and rain clouds be dispersed, while those comprising the League of Back-Yard Gardeners insist that the clouds be "shot" for rain. Who shall decide?

It has been estimated that a dense fog costs the city of London approximately \$5,000,000 a day. Only slightly less inconvenience and expense is said to result from such visitations in New York City and its immediate vicinity. Estimating the area affected as 117 square miles, or thereabout, in both cases, it is claimed that two properly equipped airplanes would be able to dissipate the clouds by the method devised. If by the same process rain could be made to fall abundantly upon similar areas of corn fields, gardens or orchards where it is needed, surely the accomplishment would be great. That person must be courageous who is ready to scoff at or doubt such a possibility. We have all laughed at the claims of the rainmakers and the mysterious methods they employed in attempting to work their charms. But out of the fog of superstition, by methods as sensible and as sound as those employed by the practical rainmaker of today, there has come a clearer vision of that dominion over all the earth which has been promised, and which man is learning to claim and enjoy.

Intelligent schemes to make the public understand the practical value of art and to train the workman in its application to his special industry cannot be too many. Of late years in America there has been more talk on the subject than there have been attempts to carry out the many suggestions made.

But some hope of a good beginning is now given by the bequest of the millionaire engineer, Henry R. Towne, to found what have been called "Peace Museums" in New York City—museums to insure the permanent exhibition of American achievements in the peaceful arts from agriculture to architecture, from industrial chemistry to the manufacture of textiles, the various displays to include products, processes and implements. Whether New York will eventually have these museums depends on the judgment of the executors and trustees.

But if the provisions of the will are fulfilled, one of the first steps will be the appointment of a committee to study the arrangement and management of similar institutions in Europe.

Now, there are such European museums which, if they do not include all the peaceful arts, represent those that are included with a technical thoroughness seldom attained in America, France and England and Germany could keep the committee busy. But one thing the committee would soon learn is that the industrial art school is considered as important as—if, indeed, it does not take precedence of—the industrial art museum. It will be no great help to the craftsman to stare at products and processes and implements if he has not first been trained to understand their uses and possibilities. It is not by looking at pictures or statues in an art gallery that the painter or sculptor is made, though to look at them forms part of his education. And so, a machine in the glass case, though when you have mastered your craft will teach you more than a machine in the glass case, though when you have mastered your craft the machine in the glass case may and should prove an inspiration.

What America needs above all is the technical school. The committee, if it does journey in search of information, will find that, as a rule, in the country where there are industrial art museums the Government has usually seen that there are also industrial art schools. These are not always perfect, but the fact that they exist means that at least the Government realizes that to establish its industries on the right basis, there must be schools in which the craftsman can get the right education.

America can boast of schools without end, but in few that call themselves technical or industrial art schools are students taught the technical application, as well as the theory, of the arts of design. It is because they have such difficulty in obtaining this technical training that designers in America are mostly imported from Europe. And Washington maintains its serene indifference, still allowing "the greatest industrial nation in the world" to educate and train itself as best it can.

Editorial Notes

With the convening today in Geneva of the first of two international conferences which will try to solve the problem of the opium evil and to set up machinery to check the illicit international traffic in habit-forming drugs, one of the most important questions before the tribunal of the civilized world today will again be pressing for an answer. The particular object of this conference is to determine certain preliminaries that the more general international conference, to open on Nov. 17, may be free to act. To the second conference the United States will send a delegate, as also will virtually all the governments of the world. In their efforts to reach a worthy solution of this problem, the delegates need the support of all those who have their brother's welfare at heart.

Now that it is virtually certain that Stanley Baldwin will be the next Premier of Great Britain, the message which was published from him in the Democrat about a month ago has a deep significance. It read in part:

I have a profound faith in the British worker—whether he toils by hand or brain. He is my friend, and I trust, indeed, I know, I am his friend. To all British workers I would send my message of hope and inspiration in these days of anxious crisis that face our nation. Stand steadfast to the Constitution that has in the past made us Britons what we are today. Let us safeguard our laws, our customs and our institutions. They are the bulwark that will make the individual prosperous and happy. Let each one strive to express his individuality fearlessly and openly.

There is little doubt that the ideals of the Labor Party have served to leaven British politics considerably.

In Belgium—Six Years After

The proprietress noticed the flane of the visitor on the picture and a pleasant smile lighted her face.

"You know him?" she asked eagerly in her broken English. "We would have starved but for him. He the friend of all Belgium. You from his country? You friend too?"

In the "Saloon du Colfleur" as all hairdressing establishments are called—whether they be for Madame or Monsieur—he was greeted by a dapper young Belgian who gave vent to his admiration for Mr. Hoover as he cut the hair of his visitor.

"I long to go to America," he said. "It must be a wonderful country because Mr. Hoover came from there. I don't know what would have happened to Belgium if he and his countrymen had not sent their ships of food across the seas to us. Belgium has not forgotten Mr. Hoover. I know how he used to cross the channel from England at the risk of his life to bring aid to us."

That evening, while sitting in the lounge of the Metropole Hotel, listening to the after-dinner concert, a young Belgian woman, from appearance evidently of high class, suddenly leaned over to the American sitting next to her. "Tell me," she said in perfect English. "Do you know Mr. Hoover? What is he like? I admire him more than any man in the world today. When our country was invaded by Germany when we were daily in danger and nearer in starvation, when it seemed that the outside world from which we heard so little had forgotten us, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Whitlock and those other Americans appeared not only with food, but with a message of encouragement from the outside world. The food kept our bodies alive; the message of sympathy and love our hearts and our determination. To know that the world cared and that thousands of miles away millions of people who had never been to Belgium and who probably never would be there were sending us help meant more than we can ever tell you."

"I will tell you a story, however. Once I was at one of the relief stations where a group of half-starved children were being fed. An American flag waved in the breeze and as these children received their food they turned toward it and said: 'America, we love you.'

In the long corridors of art galleries, in university halls, on the streets and the sidewalk cafés, every place that American and Belgian come together, the same sentiment is expressed.

Mr. Hoover has made a friend for the American people, a friend who, though he has been here six long bitter years of peace, has not been able to shake. Truly, as Vernon Kellogg said in his book on Mr. Hoover and his work, "He has carried the American point of view, the American manner, the American qualities of heart and mind to the far corners of the earth."

The Monument to the Army of the Andes

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Mendoza, Argentina. Mendoza stands literally at the gateway between Chile and the Argentine. To the west rises the great wall of the Andes, not so close here as in Chile, but with the division between mountain and plain distinct none the less. The characteristic castellated foothills, the winding passes into the heights and beyond them to the snow-peaks of the great cordillera, rise here in a majesty which is not dwarfed by the fact that they have been over vast distances, before the peaks, all the higher.

To the east there stretch as far as the eye can see (and intermediate miles beyond the end of vision), the andes of the Argentine, crowded with cultivated fields, busy with the life of one of the greatest agricultural nations in the world today. Behind the mountains of Chile with all they mean of the Chile whose individuality so dominates its wonderful country; before, the vast plains, with all they signify of the prosperity and prodigal wealth of the Argentine.

Here then is Mendoza, a city of 70,000 people, lying in the very midst of a vast country, provincial indeed, as provincial as Main Street, and yet international, with Italian coachmen and whole suburbs filled with pleasure-seeking Piedmontines, with Spaniards and cowboys and Argentines, cosmopolitan and fascinating, like a great frontier trading post.

Mendoza is Spanish; however, even in its newer parts, in the design and direction of its city plan. In the center, a great park of four squares' area, across which the buildings dwindle into lines, so great does the distance seem through the gravel walks and the low arches of the eucalyptus and sycamore trees. And at each of the four corners (now well within the city) four other parks, each with its walks and benches and trees, and each with its handsome monument, here an equestrian statue of San Martin, the liberator, there a replica of those three familiar yet ever sublime columns from the Forum in Rome—the gift of the Italian colonists.

But Mendoza has, besides these, one of the most wonderful monuments ever raised in the world, standing at the end of its beautiful park, the monument to the Army of the Andes, on the "Cerro de la Gloria," the "Hill of Glory." You reach it by a drive through a beautiful park. You pass through the high iron "Gates of the Sultan," built actually for Abdul Hamid, and bought by a governor of Mendoza to be transported and set up here, superb things, albeit the Star and Crescent still is embodied in their design, between the arms of Argentina.

As you ride along the avenue of tall trees, you see, rising before you out of the flat plain, and above, too, all the brown foottiches which begin just here, one green-clad peak, and, rising above its topmost trees, the green bronze wings of a great figure. This figure dominates the monument which Argentina built here in 1917 to commemorate the army which fought the "Army of the Andes" in the wonderful Army of the Andes. This army had organized and equipped through long months, and when all was ready marched with his soldiers across the highest passes in the Andes, and in twenty-four days defeated the Spanish Army in pitched battle, captured Santiago and liberated Chile. It is not the least impressive of all the setting of this memorial that you read, at the base of the hill, on an immense bronze tablet, these words from San Martin's proclamation in Santiago:

To the Army of the Andes—remains the glory of dying that in twenty-four days we have completed our campaign.

We passed the highest cordillera on the globe, we fought with tyrants and we gave liberty to Chile.

Santiago de Chile, February 22, 1817.

The achievement of San Martin—one of the greatest heroes of all history—ranks in military genius with the foremost records of the ages, for he forged his own cannon, built his own equipment, gathered mules and horses, and, when he was ready, passed with his army over the snow-swept heights of these very mountains which you look on here, and lost not a man, nor a horse, nor a mule—and at the end defeated the trained soldiers of Spain.

It is to this man and his achievement that Argentina reared this monument. Its artist was Ferrari, a master of sculpture, and this monument is his masterpiece. Description cannot but be inadequate. The approach gives you full view of the charging columns in bronze, on the shoulders of a rough-hewn pink granite pedestal some fifty feet high.

In the marching, rushing columns in really plastic bronze you see, too, the flag and above and out of the flag rises the colossal brooding genius of the army, a female figure holding aloft triumphantly the broken chains of tyranny. In front and below is a statue of San Martin, on horseback, silent, impressive. On either side of San Martin—for now you come closer—are in low relief the guard of mounted grenadiers in the dress equipment which the grenadiers of Argentina wear to this day, in memory of this Army of the Andes. But San Martin, seated there so silent, dominates the scene with a majesty which is indescribable.

The sister of this monument are lined with low reliefs, scenes from the preparation of the army for its march, that wonderful preparation which is one of the classics of military history, scenes from the parting and scenes from the march, and, at the back, that historic hour when the patriotic women of Mendoza came to give their jewels to the army, to make possible that very preparation for the march and the victory.